

# **EXHIBIT 1**

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
OAKLAND DIVISION

~~Case No. C~~

Merged Cells

~~Plaintiff,~~

~~v.~~

~~Defendant.~~

~~STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER FOR  
LITIGATION INVOLVING PATENTS,  
HIGHLY SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL  
INFORMATION AND/OR TRADE SECRETS~~

J. DOE 1, et al.,

Individual and Representative Plaintiffs,

v.

GITHUB, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

Case Nos. 4:22-cv-06823-JST  
4:22-cv-07074-JST

[PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTECTIVE  
ORDER FOR LITIGATION INVOLVING  
PATENTS, HIGHLY SENSITIVE  
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION  
AND/OR TRADE SECRETS

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 14.4, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 ~~[Optional]~~ Designated House Counsel: House Counsel who seek access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information in this matter~~1~~.

2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” ~~[Optional]~~ or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE<sup>21</sup>”.

1           2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the  
2 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,  
3 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or  
4 responses to discovery in this matter.

5           2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to  
6 the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or  
7 as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party's  
8 competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party  
9 or of a Party's competitor.

10           2.8 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or  
11 Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," disclosure of which to another  
12 Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by  
13 less restrictive means.

14           2.9 ~~[Optional]~~ "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" Information or Items:  
15 extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items" representing computer code and  
16 associated comments and revision histories, formulas, engineering specifications, or schematics  
17 that define or otherwise describe in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware  
18 designs, disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of  
19 serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means~~1~~.

20           2.10 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House  
21 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

22           2.11 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal  
23 entity not named as a Party to this action.

24           2.12 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this  
25 action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this  
26 action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of  
27 that party.  
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1 2.13 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
2 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

3 2.14 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery  
4 Material in this action.

5 2.15 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services  
6 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and  
7 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and  
8 subcontractors.

9 2.16 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
10 "CONFIDENTIAL," or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY,"  
11 ~~["Optional,"~~ or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE,"~~"]~~.

12 2.17 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
13 Producing Party.

### 14 3. SCOPE

15 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material  
16 (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2)  
17 all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,  
18 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.  
19 However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following  
20 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a  
21 Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as  
22 a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the  
23 public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party  
24 prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who  
25 obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating  
26 Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.  
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1 4. DURATION

2 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by  
 3 this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court  
 4 order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all  
 5 claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after  
 6 the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this  
 7 action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time  
 8 pursuant to applicable law.

9 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

10 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party  
 11 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care  
 12 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards.  
 13 To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only  
 14 those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so  
 15 that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is  
 16 not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

17 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are  
 18 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to  
 19 unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary  
 20 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

21 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated  
 22 for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection  
 23 initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is  
 24 withdrawing the mistaken designation.

25 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order  
 26 (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,  
 27 Disclosure or Discovery  
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1 Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated  
2 before the material is disclosed or produced.

3 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

4 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but  
5 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing  
6 Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
7 EYES ONLY” ~~Optional~~ or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE<sup>21</sup>” to each page  
8 that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies  
9 for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by  
10 making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of  
11 protection being asserted.

12 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
13 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which  
14 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all  
15 of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
16 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants  
17 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,  
18 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the  
19 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
20 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” ~~Optional~~ or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
21 SOURCE CODE<sup>21</sup>”) to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of  
22 the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the  
23 protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for  
24 each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

25 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the  
26 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other  
27 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is  
28 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it

1 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating  
 2 Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is  
 3 concluded) a right to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to  
 4 which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those  
 5 portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall  
 6 be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating  
 7 Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly  
 8 invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
 9 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

10 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing  
 11 or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only  
 12 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
 13 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition  
 14 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
 15 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

16 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page  
 17 that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all  
 18 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material  
 19 and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall  
 20 inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the  
 21 expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been  
 22 designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless  
 23 otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as  
 24 actually designated.

25 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other  
 26 tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the  
 27 container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL”  
 28 or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” ~~Optional~~ or “HIGHLY



CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE<sup>21</sup>. If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

#### 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or

1 establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in  
2 a timely manner.

3 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
4 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under  
5 Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days  
6 of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and  
7 confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier.<sup>1</sup> Each such motion must be  
8 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet  
9 and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to  
10 make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable)  
11 shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In  
12 addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at  
13 any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a  
14 deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must  
15 be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the  
16 meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

17 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating  
18 Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose  
19 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to  
20 sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to  
21 file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the  
22 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's  
23 designation until the court rules on the challenge.

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27 <sup>1</sup> ~~Alternative: It may be appropriate in certain circumstances for the parties to agree to shift the~~  
28 ~~burden to move on the Challenging Party after a certain number of challenges are made to avoid~~  
~~an abuse of the process. The burden of persuasion would remain on the Designating Party.~~

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner<sup>2</sup> that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

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<sup>2</sup> ~~It may be appropriate under certain circumstances to require the Receiving Party to store any electronic Protected Material in password-protected form.~~

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”  
~~Optional~~ and “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” ~~Optional~~ or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

~~(b) Optional as deemed appropriate in case-specific circumstances:~~ (b) Designated House Counsel of the Receiving Party<sup>3</sup> ~~(1) who has no involvement in competitive decision-making, (2) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (3) and~~ who has signed the

<sup>3</sup> It may be appropriate under certain circumstances to limit the number of Designated House Counsel who may access “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information under this provision.

1 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), ~~and (4) as to whom the procedures set~~  
 2 ~~forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(1), below, have been followed];<sup>4</sup>;~~

3 (c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this  
 4 litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),  
 5 and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed];

6 (d) the court and its personnel;

7 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants,<sup>5</sup> and Professional  
 8 Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
 9 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

10 (f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or  
 11 other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

12 7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY  
 13 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” ~~[Optional]~~ or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
 14 SOURCE CODE”] Information or Items to Designated House Counsel<sup>6</sup> or Experts.<sup>7</sup>

15 ~~(a)(1) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a~~  
 16 ~~Party that seeks to disclose to Designated House Counsel any information or item that has been~~  
 17 ~~designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(b)~~

18 <sup>4</sup> This Order contemplates that Designated House Counsel shall not have access to any  
 19 information or items designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.” It may also  
 20 be appropriate under certain circumstances to limit how Designated House Counsel may access  
 21 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information. For example,  
 22 Designated House Counsel may be limited to viewing “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
 23 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information only if it is filed with the court under seal, or in the  
 24 presence of Outside Counsel of Record at their offices.

25 <sup>5</sup> ~~Alternative:~~ The parties may wish to allow disclosure of information not only to professional jury  
 26 or trial consultants, but also to mock jurors, to further trial preparation. In that situation, the  
 27 parties may wish to draft a simplified, precisely tailored Undertaking for mock jurors to sign.

28 <sup>6</sup> ~~Alternative:~~ The parties may exchange names of a certain number of Designated House Counsel  
 instead of following this procedure.

<sup>7</sup> ~~Alternative:~~ “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
 ONLY” information or items may be disclosed to an Expert without disclosure of the identity of  
 the Expert as long as the Expert is not a current officer, director, or employee of a competitor of a  
 Party or anticipated to become one.

1 first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) sets forth the full name of the  
 2 Designated House Counsel and the city and state of his or her residence, and (2) describes the Designated  
 3 House Counsel's current and reasonably foreseeable future primary job duties and responsibilities in  
 4 sufficient detail to determine if House Counsel is involved, or may become involved, in any competitive  
 5 decision making.<sup>8</sup>

6 ~~(a)(2)(a)(1) [Omitted]~~

7 ~~(a)(2)~~ Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating  
 8 Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or  
 9 item that has been designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"  
 10 ~~[Optional- or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE 2"]~~ pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c)  
 11 first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general  
 12 categories of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" ~~[Optional- or~~  
 13 ~~"HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE 2"]~~ information that the Receiving Party seeks  
 14 permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and  
 15 state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert's current resume, (4)  
 16 identifies the Expert's current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the  
 17 Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to  
 18 whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at  
 19 any time during the preceding five years,<sup>9</sup> and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case,  
 20 filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered  
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23 <sup>8</sup> ~~It may be appropriate in certain circumstances to require any Designated House Counsel who~~  
 24 ~~receives "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" information pursuant to~~  
 25 ~~this Order to disclose any relevant changes in job duties or responsibilities prior to final~~  
 26 ~~disposition of the litigation to allow the Designating Party to evaluate any later arising~~  
 27 ~~competitive decision-making responsibilities.~~

28 <sup>9</sup> ~~If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-~~  
~~party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed~~  
~~without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert~~  
~~shall be available to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.~~

1 expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial,  
 2 during the preceding five years.<sup>10</sup>

3 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding  
 4 respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified ~~Designated~~  
 5 ~~House Counsel or~~ Expert unless, within ~~147~~ days of delivering the request, the Party receives a  
 6 written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the  
 7 grounds on which it is based.

8 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the  
 9 Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by  
 10 agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party  
 11 seeking to make the disclosure to ~~Designated House Counsel or~~ the Expert may file a motion as  
 12 provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable)  
 13 seeking permission from the court to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances  
 14 with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the disclosure to ~~Designated House Counsel or~~  
 15 the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and  
 16 suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion  
 17 must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties' efforts to resolve the  
 18 matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and  
 19 setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the  
 20 disclosure.

21 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to ~~Designated House Counsel or~~ the  
 22 Expert shall bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail  
 23 (under the safeguards proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected  
 24 Material to its ~~Designated House Counsel or~~ Expert.

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 26 <sup>10</sup> ~~It may be appropriate in certain circumstances to restrict the Expert from undertaking certain~~  
 27 ~~limited work prior to the termination of the litigation that could foreseeably result in an improper~~  
 28 ~~use of the Designating Party's "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"~~  
~~information.~~

~~1. PROSECUTION BAR [Optional]~~

~~Absent written consent from the Producing Party, any individual who receives access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” [Optional: or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—SOURCE CODE”] information shall not be involved in the prosecution of patents or patent applications relating to [insert subject matter of the invention and of highly confidential technical information to be produced], including without limitation the patents asserted in this action and any patent or application claiming priority to or otherwise related to the patents asserted in this action, before any foreign or domestic agency, including the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“the Patent Office”).<sup>11</sup> For purposes of this paragraph, “prosecution” includes directly or indirectly drafting, amending, advising, or otherwise affecting the scope or maintenance of patent claims.<sup>12</sup> To avoid any doubt, “prosecution” as used in this paragraph does not include representing a party challenging a patent before a domestic or foreign agency (including, but not limited to, a reissue protest, *ex parte* reexamination or *inter partes* reexamination). This Prosecution Bar shall begin when access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” [Optional: or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—SOURCE CODE”] information is first received by the affected individual and shall end two (2) years after final termination of this action.<sup>13</sup>~~

<sup>11</sup> ~~It may be appropriate under certain circumstances to require Outside and House Counsel who receive access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information to implement an “Ethical Wall.”~~

<sup>12</sup> ~~Prosecution includes, for example, original prosecution, reissue and reexamination proceedings.~~

<sup>13</sup> ~~*Alternative:* It may be appropriate for the Prosecution Bar to apply only to individuals who receive access to another party’s “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” technical or source code information pursuant to this Order, such as under circumstances where one or more parties is not expected to produce “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information that is technical in nature or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—SOURCE CODE” information.~~



~~2. SOURCE CODE [Optional]~~~~8. [OMITTED.]~~~~9. SOURCE CODE~~

(a) To the extent production of source code becomes necessary in this case, a Producing Party may designate source code as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE” if it comprises or includes confidential, proprietary or trade secret source code.

(b) Protected Material designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” shall be subject to all of the protections afforded to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” ~~shall be subject to all of the protections afforded to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information [Optional: including the Prosecution Bar set forth in Paragraph 8],~~ and may be disclosed only to the individuals to whom “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information may be disclosed, as set forth in Paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4, with the exception of Designated House Counsel.<sup>14</sup>

(c) Any source code produced in discovery shall be made available for inspection, in a format allowing it to be reasonably reviewed and searched, during normal business hours or at other mutually agreeable times, at an office of the Producing Party’s counsel or another mutually agreed upon location.<sup>15</sup> The source code shall be made available for inspection on a secured computer in a secured room without Internet access or network access to other computers, and the Receiving Party shall not copy, remove, or otherwise transfer any portion of the source code onto any recordable media or recordable device. The Producing Party may visually monitor the

<sup>14</sup> It may be appropriate under certain circumstances to allow Designated House Counsel access to derivative materials including “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information, such as exhibits to motions or expert reports. The parties will work together in good faith to ensure that Designated House Counsel has a reasonable opportunity to review draft papers in advance of their service or filing.

<sup>15</sup> ~~Alternative: Any source code produced in discovery shall be made available for inspection in a format through which it could be reasonably reviewed and searched during normal business hours or other mutually agreeable times at a location that is reasonably convenient for the Receiving Party and any experts to whom the source code may be disclosed. This alternative may be appropriate if the Producing Party and/or its counsel are located in a different jurisdiction than counsel and/or experts for the Receiving Party.~~

1 activities of the Receiving Party's representatives during any source code review, but only to  
2 ensure that there is no unauthorized recording, copying, or transmission of the source code.<sup>16</sup>

3 (d) The Receiving Party may request paper copies of limited portions of source code  
4 that are reasonably necessary for the preparation of court filings, pleadings, expert reports, or  
5 other papers, or for deposition or trial, but shall not request paper copies for the purposes of  
6 reviewing the source code other than electronically as set forth in paragraph (c) in the first  
7 instance. The Producing Party shall provide all such source code in paper form including bates  
8 numbers and the label "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE." The Producing Party  
9 may challenge the amount of source code requested in hard copy form pursuant to the dispute  
10 resolution procedure and timeframes set forth in Paragraph 6 whereby the Producing Party is the  
11 "Challenging Party" and the Receiving Party is the "Designating Party" for purposes of dispute  
12 resolution.

13 (e) The Receiving Party shall maintain a record of any individual who has inspected  
14 any portion of the source code in electronic or paper form. The Receiving Party shall maintain all  
15 paper copies of any printed portions of the source code in a secured, locked area. The Receiving  
16 Party shall not create any electronic or other images of the paper copies and shall not convert any  
17 of the information contained in the paper copies into any electronic format. The Receiving Party  
18 shall only make additional paper copies if such additional copies are (1) necessary to prepare  
19 court filings, pleadings, or other papers (including a testifying expert's expert report), (2)  
20 necessary for deposition, or (3) otherwise necessary for the preparation of its case. Any paper  
21 copies used during a deposition shall be retrieved by the Producing Party at the end of each day  
22 and must not be given to or left with a court reporter or any other unauthorized individual.<sup>17</sup>

23 <sup>16</sup> ~~It may be appropriate under certain circumstances to require the Receiving Party to keep a~~  
24 ~~paper log indicating the names of any individuals inspecting the source code and dates and times~~  
25 ~~of inspection, and the names of any individuals to whom paper copies of portions of source code~~  
26 ~~are provided.~~

27 <sup>17</sup> ~~The nature of the source code at issue in a particular case may warrant additional protections~~  
28 ~~or restrictions. For example, it may be appropriate under certain circumstances to require the~~  
~~Receiving Party to provide notice to the Producing Party before including "HIGHLY~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE" information in a court filing, pleading, or expert report.~~

8-10. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” ~~[Optional]~~ or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE<sup>21</sup>” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.<sup>18</sup>

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” ~~[Optional]~~ or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE<sup>21</sup>” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9-11. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” ~~[Optional]~~ or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE

<sup>18</sup> ~~The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued.~~

CODE<sup>21</sup>.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party’s confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court.<sup>19</sup> Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

#### 10-12. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the

<sup>19</sup> ~~The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of confidentiality rights of a Non-Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its confidentiality interests in this court.~~

Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

#### 14.13. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B).<sup>20</sup> This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

#### 14.14. MISCELLANEOUS

14.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

14.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly,

<sup>20</sup> ~~Alternative: The parties may agree that the recipient of an inadvertent production may not “sequester” or in any way use the document(s) pending resolution of a challenge to the claim of privilege or other protection to the extent it would be otherwise allowed by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B) as amended in 2006. This could include a restriction against “presenting” the document(s) to the court to challenge the privilege claim as may otherwise be allowed under Rule 26(b)(5)(B) subject to ethical obligations.~~

~~An alternate provision could state: “If information is produced in discovery that is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial preparation material, the party making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return or destroy the specified information and any copies it has and may not sequester, use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved. This includes a restriction against presenting the information to the court for a determination of the claim.”~~

1 no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material  
2 covered by this Protective Order.

3 ~~14.3 [Optional: Export Control. Disclosure of Protected Material shall be subject to all~~  
4 ~~applicable laws and regulations relating to the export of technical data contained in such Protected~~  
5 ~~Material, including the release of such technical data to foreign persons or nationals in the United States~~  
6 ~~or elsewhere. The Producing Party shall be responsible for identifying any such controlled technical data,~~  
7 ~~and the Receiving Party shall take measures necessary to ensure compliance.]~~

8 14.3 [Omitted.]

9 14.4 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party  
10 or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in  
11 the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any  
12 Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be  
13 filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected  
14 Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a  
15 request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade  
16 secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file  
17 Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5 is denied by the court, then the  
18 Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule  
19 79-5 unless otherwise instructed by the court.

20 ~~13.15.~~ FINAL DISPOSITION

21 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each  
22 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such  
23 material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts,  
24 compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected  
25 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must  
26 submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the  
27 Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all  
28 the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has

not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_  
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_  
Attorneys for Defendant

**PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_  
[Name of Judge]  
United States District/Magistrate Judge

Dated:

Honorable Jon S. Tigar  
United States District Judge

Dated: February 21, 2023

By: Joseph R. Saveri  
Joseph R. Saveri

Joseph R. Saveri (State Bar No. 130064)  
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22 Startup Fund I, L.P.; and OpenAI Startup Fund  
23 Management, LLC

**EXHIBIT A****ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have  
 read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United  
 States District Court for the Northern District of California on [date] in the case of \_\_\_\_\_  
**[insert formal name of the case and the number and initials assigned to it by the court].** I  
 agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I  
 understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and  
 punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner  
 any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity  
 except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for  
 the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated  
 Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and telephone  
 number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any  
 proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 [printed name]

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 [signature]

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**SIGNATURE ATTESTATION**

Pursuant to Local Rule 5-1(h)(3), I attest under penalty of perjury that concurrence in the  
filing of this document has been obtained from any other signatory to this document.

Dated: February 21, 2023

By: /s/ Joseph R. Saveri  
Joseph R. Saveri